

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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One Month .50

Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

For Judge of Court of Appeals, R. K. WILLIAMS.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Brookland, Ballard, Callaway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davies, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Meigs, Meigs, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, and Wheeler.

It is reported here that Voorhees said in a speech, in Indiana, the other day, that he would stand between the farmer and the tax-gatherer. We can't credit the story, but if it be true, Mr. Voorhees will not do at present. He had better join Jeff. Davis at once. His State will repudiate such a position and its author. The Union men of Kentucky will not interfere with parties in Indiana. We have had ever a deep interest in the Congressional elections in that State; but we must wait to see the position men occupy who are candidates. The man whose party prejudices will lead him to oppose anything to put down this rebellion that is legitimate will get no sympathy from the Union men of Kentucky. On the other hand, we shall oppose without any compromise men who would change the conditions of this Union or any provision of the Constitution. The advocates of the irrepressible conflict, who hold that free and slave States can't live together, are Disunionists and rebels, and ought to be put in the same class with the opponents of the tax, or the opponents of any other legitimate means to sustain the Government against those striving to destroy it. Men must not let their opposition to an Administration run into an opposition to their country. It is true that the formation of a sectional party has led to present calamities; but it is equally true that the ill-conduct of the last Administration produced the success of this sectional party. None are more responsible for present calamities than James Buchanan and his supporters from 1857 to 1861.

The Union men of Kentucky are honestly no party men. They opposed Mr. Lincoln and are utterly opposed to his anti-slavery proclivities; but they will not hearken to the proposition to give up the interest of their country for the sake of opposition. We despise this outcry for the Constitution from those who sympathize and aid a faction that have thrown the Constitution overboard; who scorn to obey it and the laws made in pursuance of it. The Union is just as necessary to the Constitution as the Constitution is to the Union. One cannot exist without the other. Hence those who are for the Union are not for the Constitution. They cheat themselves when they think so. If the people of this country want the Constitution and the principles on which it rests, they have to live together. The Constitution will not suit either half.

Hence we hold it the first object to save the Union, and it will save the Constitution. We must, then, look to the men in our neighboring State who have no compromise to make that sacrifices the Union, and no opposition to make that would in the slightest degree embarrass the power to put down the rebellion. We hope Voorhees has been misapprehended, and that the report is a slander.

All of the powers of Black Republicanism is standing upon its woolly head at the President's message upon the confiscation bill. It is not exactly all we wanted ourselves, but we can't expect things to be all our way, especially under a Republican administration. If the bill had not been amended, and stripped of its offensive features, we would have thought there was nothing left worth fighting for; but as it is we can see through those very peculiarly written messages of the President, whose style is a marvel, that he is firmly opposed to radical measures.

We have enough of the old Adam, too, to see, with exultation, this paper bombarded, loaded with paragraphical powder and sentential shot, drop plump into the center of the black camp, and scatter its missiles far and wide; as when upon an army of ants, busy in tugging at an enormous beetle, a small pin of gravel descends, they do most outrageously and hurriedly desert themselves, so the Abolition household, from the leading whangdoodle to skulkin, are greatly moved at the President.

It was bad enough to defeat their unconstitutional objects by requiring them to pass the amendment resolution, which killed the pet parts of the measure; but why did he incite that veto message, which was no longer needed?

"My anti-slavery right to reject,"
"But why did he do it?"
They skirmished, higgled, dangled and avoided the vote upon the question of printing the message until the time was up and Congress declared adjourned. That is their blessed consolation in affliction. The President did lurch them over the shoulders and about the ponderous parts, but they resolved that they would not pay the expense of the rod. He must pay for this own canes, when he indulged in the luxury of cudgeling the appointed, which was all very natural on their part. So the extra copies were not printed.

Last Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, a squad of about seventy-five cavalry rode into New Liberty, Owen county. Dr. English, Provost Marshal of the county, observed them pass his door, but had no suspicion who they were. They were told that Dr. English was Marshal, and Colonel Bullitt, formerly of Paducah, visited the Marshal's office, told who he was, and wished to see the bonds the citizens of Owen had given; said he wanted them; his object being to relieve the people from the obligation they had placed themselves under. Dr. English, of course, objected, but Bullitt assured him that he had the force to take them and would do it. The force was on hand, and the Dr. had to give up under protest what he could not keep. They took an old gun and a saber that he had in the office; but, then, as these were private property, they left them. Col. Bullitt was very polite to Dr. English, and did not molest him any further. The marauders staid about an hour and left, as they came, in a hurry.

We are indebted to Hon. L. W. Powell for a copy of addresses on the death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives, on July 10th, 1861. Also for a copy of the financial report for 1861.

THE KIND OF TALK MORGAN CAN UNDERSTAND.—We warn Morgan that we are leading him on so far from his base line in Tennessee that he will find in the "little game of draw" he has a flush only against a full.

An exchange says slavery and anti-slavery in this country are of old story, of the kind and the panther. Of course, anti-slavery belongs to the hind parts.

There is no danger of Morgan's taking a single horse back that he has stolen, although he takes his whole brigade a horseback.

Morgan fired at the train that had ladies on it near Cynthiana. He will find he has fired a train that will blow him up.

Morgan will attack Newport. We expect he must have had a little too much old port, if he attempts it.

Morgan, we believe, hasn't got Paris yet, although he has taken a great deal of old Bourbon.

John Morgan asks for money and horses. The banks say never, and the horses neigh.

Look at your hand, Captain Morgan, and see whether you wouldn't like to pass.

A SOURCE OF REVENUE.—The Knickerbocker Magazine furnishes a list of items to be added to the new tax bill if a supplement is adopted. Among them are a few which will be of interest to teachers and pupils in the public schools of this city, as, if adopted, the revenue that would be realized from them in this city would be a very large sum:

For quinine French, 25 cents.
For saying "in our midst," or "pending," or "reliable," or "donate," or "proven," \$1.
For writing one's name as Marie, Pollie, Sallie, Maggie, or Judie, \$1.
The following are of more general interest:
For shaking hands with ladies, 10 cents.
For sneezing said hands, \$1.
For not sneezing said hands "when circumstances favor," \$10.
For responding in church like a blattut will, \$10.
For talking in the opera, \$10.
For calling for encore, \$200.
For asking friends to take tickets to anything, \$100.
For reading your own literary compositions to any one, \$1.
For doing same to editor, or offering to do it, \$1,000.

The news from General McClellan is favorable. By the correspondence of the New York Express, to the 11th inst., we have the intelligence that the rebel army has fallen back ten miles toward Richmond. It may go further, or content itself with throwing up obstructions against the advance of McClellan. The army, in its present position and condition, can defy the whole force of the entire Confederacy. Their flank is protected by the gunboats, and the ground slopes up from the river and culminates in a crest some four miles back from the river. To and on this crest our army is encamped, and it is the highest ground in the vicinity. The army is in admirable condition, in excellent spirits, with the most unbounded confidence in its General, and looking forward to an early advance.

A special from Washington to the New York Herald says that there is a complete Congress of Generals there—Pope, Wallace, Plummer, Mitchell, Sigel, Blenker, McDowell, and a half a dozen others of less celebrity. Pope intends to make his headquarters in his saddle, and will be prepared for any emergency. The visit of the President to Gen. McClellan has suddenly silenced most of the clamor against the latter, and McClellan's stock is advanced. If either he or Stanton is to be deposed, it will certainly not be McClellan. It is now plain that everything went charmingly, and produced only a series of successes as long as McClellan's plans were adhered to; but since the arbitrary change in that programme, on the 21st of May last, there has been only disaster followed by worse disasters.

SIX OF JEFF'S BOYS.—Six men, who lately formed a part of the banditti squad of Jeff. Thompson, came within the national lines at Memphis, on the 12th, and gave themselves up, then gave their parole, and on pledging themselves to immediately travel northwards, obtained an acceptance of their parole.

Col. Leopold Sahl, a well-known and highly respected citizen, died at his residence on "Squirrel Hill," near Pittsburg, on Wednesday morning. He was about 60 years of age, and emigrated to Pittsburg in 1825. His only son, Col. L. Sahl, Jr., was killed in an engagement with the rebels in Virginia.

APPOINTED.—The School Board of New Albany have appointed W. F. L. Morgan, Esq., to make an enumeration of the children in the city between the ages of five and twenty-one years, for school purposes. Mr. Morgan is now energetically engaged in the work and will soon have it completed. When done it will be well done.

From the First Kentucky Infantry.

CAMP NEAR ATHENS, ALA., July 13, 1862.

Editors Democrat.—Gentlemen: After many wanderings through Mississippi and Alabama here we are, settled down within a mile and a half of the pleasant village of Athens, and appearances indicate that we will be a fixture in this locality—at least, for a short season—for we have already sojournd in the vicinity of the Athensians sufficient time to recuperate our failing health and put our mules in good condition for the road, and as yet have not received the old familiar order to "prepare five days' rations and be ready to march at four o'clock to-morrow morning;" but instead, we have Captain Ralph Hunt detailed, with his company, Provost Guard at Athens. The numerous steady lowers in the camp present a counterpoise to the German soldiers, the "lager" and "switzer." In fact, everything presents signs of a protracted stay.

The troops are in the enjoyment of most excellent health, owing, in a great degree, to the excellent arrangements of our ever-careful Brigade Surgeon, S. G. Menzies, and his assistant, Dr. John R. Dixon, who, by their skill and unceasing attentions to the medical department, under the immediate supervision, have again restored the men to that high standard of health enjoyed by them previous to the fatigues of the long marches in the burning sun, and constant exposure to the heavy dews and malaria of swamps that it has been our duty to undergo since the evacuation of Corinth.

We look anxiously for the response of the loyal States to the call of the President for new troops, and fervently hope the confidence of the people has not been shaken by the treachery of traitorous fanatics, but that the call will be responded to in Kentucky with that patriotic zeal that has always characterized her sons. We wish to see the old State stand, in regard to this call, as her sons have stood upon the battlefields of the great West—in the front rank. G. H.

From the Charleston Squadron—Chase of the Nashville.

The following is extracted from the correspondence of the New York Sun, dated on board the Charleston blockading squadron, July 13th.

On the afternoon of the day on which my last letter was dated the Keystone State returned from her chase after the rebel steamer, which attempted to run the blockade here. She proved to be the notorious Nashville, that ran the blockade at Beaufort and Wilmington, N. C. in her recent voyage. The chase was a most exciting one, and I give it to your readers as it was related to me by one on board the former vessel. At daylight, says my informant, the two vessels were within three miles of each other, the Nashville making the advantage of the above distance; the sea was smooth, the weather pleasant and calm. Both vessels were very good sailers, and both did their best. The chase was continuing all day, the Nashville keeping her distance and exhibiting good sailing qualities. But at last night came on, and the pursued, taking the advantage of the darkness, altered her course, and at daylight was nowhere to be seen. It is very probable that she has sailed for England.

The English slop-of-war Racer arrived off here on the 26th ult., and went up to Charleston on the 28th. It was rumored that the rebels were impressing English subjects into their army, and great fears were entertained that the rebels would burn the city if our troops would approach, which, at last accounts, they were doing rapidly. For these reasons, and at the request of the English consul, the Racer went up to the city.

A new battery, mounting two guns, has been erected by the rebels on Sullivan's island, about two miles north of Fort Moultrie. The rebels aimed themselves with firing from their batteries, and on the 1st instant a general salute was fired from all their batteries, &c., both inside and outside the harbor. We spent the glorious Fourth very pleasantly. The national vessels were all gleefully decorated with flags and national colors at twelve o'clock. For the last few days the weather has been beautiful.

Rates of Postage Between the United States and Mexico.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1862.

By the recent postal convention with Mexico, proclaimed by the President on the 20th June, 1862, the following rates of postage are established, of which postmasters will take notice:

1st. The single letter rate (inland three cents and sea seven cents) is ten cents per half ounce, and for each fraction over an additional rate, and prepayment is required. This applies to all letters sent to Mexico from the United States by sea.

2d. On all letters sent from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States postoffice at which they are remailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

3d. On all letters sent to or received from Mexico, not conveyed by sea, the United States domestic postage only, of three or ten cents the single rate, is to be charged. This rate is to be prepaid at the mailing office on letters sent, and collected at the office of delivery on letters received.

4th. The sea rate on printed matter sent to Mexico is one cent for each newspaper and one cent per ounce (or fraction of an ounce) on all magazines, periodicals, and other printed matter, and this is to be added, when sent by sea, to our usual inland rate of postage; and this combined rate must be prepaid at the mailing office in the United States. When sent by land the United States inland rate of postage only is to be charged and prepaid at the mailing office.

5th. On all such printed matter received from Mexico only our usual inland postage is to be collected, and must be paid in all cases on delivery at the office of address.

6th. These regulations must be strictly observed, as no accounts are kept with the Mexican postal department.

JOHN A. KASSON,

First Assistant Postmaster General.

Union Meeting in Bath County.

BATH COUNTY, KY., July 15.

Editors Democrat.—Gentlemen: Yesterday, a large number of the Union men of this county met at Owingsville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill out the unexpired term of Van B. Young, Esq., who has resigned, in consequence of his acceptance of the nomination for Clerk of the Bath Circuit Court. Mr. Young has well and truly represented us in the State Legislature, and we are loth at this juncture of affairs to part with him; but while we lose him as a Representative, we are to be compensated for the next six years an excellent Clerk—one every way qualified to perform well all the duties of that office.

The man unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Young is Dr. Joshua Barnes, of the Sharpshooter precinct, a man of unblemished moral character, of vigorous intellect, of sound judgment and good, practical sense; and, besides, he is as good a Union man as any in the State; in fact, he is uncompromising, and just the kind of man to represent a loyal constituency in the councils of the State.

The Excitement in Cincinnati.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, 10th.)

APPOINTMENT OF A MILITARY COMMANDANT FOR THE CITY.

Our citizens were somewhat startled yesterday forenoon by the rumors upon the street that a Provost Marshal had been appointed by the Secretary of War for this city, while others contended that the appointment was merely of a Military Commandant to assume charge and direct all military movements. Upon following up the rumors, we learned that Lieutenant Colonel Burbank, of the Third Infantry, had received instructions from Secretary Stanton to "turn over his duties as recruiting officer to his next in command, and assume command of Cincinnati, to report to Governor Tod and to Adjutant General Fox, for further orders."

The impression prevailed last evening that the city would be immediately placed under martial law, and that a Provost Marshal would be appointed; but we understand that Col. Burbank will do neither, the circumstances not demanding such extreme measures at present.

RETURN OF GOV. DENNISON FROM LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT.

Gov. Dennison, who visited Frankfort and Louisville at the request of Gov. Tod, to report upon matters there, returned to the city yesterday. We understand that Gov. Dennison reports that Colonel Green Clay Smith was to leave Frankfort on Thursday night last, with fifteen hundred infantry and eight hundred cavalry, for Cynthiana, which is thirty-eight miles distant from Frankfort. He probably reached there yesterday, and may have cut off Morgan's retreat.

General Boyle telegraphed orders yesterday to have the Sixteenth Kentucky regiment, which was on its way from Catlettsburg to Louisville, detained at Covington, and to keep the Lexington and Lexington road. This regiment probably arrived last evening.

AN ARRIVAL FROM CYNTHIANA. One of the five boys who left with Billy Glass, returned to this city on Thursday night, on the last cars which came in from Cynthiana. He says that the last thing he saw previous to his leaving, was the rebels retreating in great haste, and that he was advancing from three different points the Union forces stationed in that place, who numbered about 300 men, some of whom were not supplied with arms.

He says that the Federal forces commenced retreating after the beginning of the fight, and that when he left Captain Glass was still firing the 12-pounder gun with great rapidity, although he could not see with what effect. The train followed, in consequence of the evident intention of the rebels to effect its capture, that he could not see anything more, but could still hear the booming of the 12-pounder long after other sounds had ceased to be heard, on account of the distance.

FROM CAPT. GLASS'S COMPANY.

We understand a dispatch was received last evening by a brother of a driver, who left with Capt. Glass, which states that he succeeded in making his escape yesterday from Cynthiana, with two of the steam engines, and that he was on his way to advancing from three different points the Union forces stationed in that place, who numbered about 300 men, some of whom were not supplied with arms.

Letter from Richmond.

(Special Correspondence of the Grenada Appeal.)

RICHMOND, July 2, 1862.

A sad and dreary day, with driving clouds and pouring rain from the east, gloom above and around us, the long, terrible battle still raging near enough for us to hear the dull, heavy thuds of the artillery, mingled with the shrill screams of the storm. It is, indeed, with a sorrowful heart that your correspondent continues this fragmentary notice of the great struggle for the capital; for along every street the ambulances are to be seen slowly moving with the wounded, and in many a home lies some loved one killed in the fight of yesterday. Richmond is desolate, and a voice of lamentation, like that heard in Ramoth, goes up for her children.

I have just seen the pallid face of a dear young friend set in the rigid lines of death; a gallant lieutenant not twenty years, who fell, pierced with three balls, by the side of his battery, so young, so brave, so gentle, that the heart of the most insensible of his enemies must have relented at the sight of such a sacrifice. Alas! there are hundreds of such cases, and to-day every citizen and household of the South unites its mournings with the mournings of Richmond.

But think like this, you know, must be true. On all letters sent from Mexico by sea the United States domestic rate of postage is to be charged, rating them at the first United States postoffice at which they are remailed to their destination, either three or ten cents per single rate. This is to be collected on delivery.

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From Gen. Pope's Department.

(Special correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.)

WASHINGTON, Va., July 15, 1862.

If any one doubts the wonderful effects produced in the different corps of Generals Sigel, Banks, and McDowell by the appointment of Major General John A. Pope to the chief command, he should visit the army, and I am sure he would be convinced that I was mistaken. The reason why this portion of Virginia had not been cleared of rebels long ago was because there were too many commanders, each being his own master.

Each general had his own plan, and through the wrangling of these commanders no single plan was carried out, and no co-operation existed between them. But since General Pope has been placed in supreme command this has entirely disappeared, and now everything moves on smoothly, and the soldiers have the fullest confidence that they will be led to victory. For the moment of the assuming of the command by General Pope, the work of regeneration commenced, and what was before but little more than a disorganized rabble, has now become one of the largest and finest armies of the Republic.

The soldiers have been placed under the strictest discipline, and confidence has been again restored into the ranks. They have, moreover, been moved to a safer base of operation, and to a point which will allow them to pierce deeper the center of the rebellion in Virginia.

POPE'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

I have seen an advance copy of General Pope's address to his soldiers. It is short and to the point. The expressed intention that, instead of fortifying and awaiting the attack of the rebels, he proposes to attack them in true western style will raise the troops to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, and spur them on to deeds of noble daring.

The force assembled under General Pope is no larger than ever seen before in this section of the country, the exception of the Army of the Potomac, and they are anxious to be led against the rebels by just such leaders as Pope, Banks, Sigel, and a host of others.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

Captain Bates informs me that letters have been received here direct from high rebel authority in Richmond, giving a detailed account of affairs in the rebel capital. The late battles, though they claim them as victories for their forces, are acknowledged to have been more bloody on their side than on ours. McClellan's army, having moved them down by scores. They all acknowledge that the said battles have so damaged the army that it is scarcely recognizable, but they claim consolation in that they believe to be a fact, that McClellan's army is in the same condition. They all acknowledge that McClellan completely out-generaled and outwitted the rebel leaders, and that it would be sheer folly to attack "little Mack" in his present position. The letter also states that McClellan intends to make another visit northward, and that he expressed himself confident of being able to whip the whole Federal army.

The people also fear that the call for the three hundred thousand men by President Lincoln will be complied with, and if it is they think the game of Secession is up.

Southern News.

The Confederates are now running cars on the Mississippi and the Tennessee Railroad to Panama, on the Tallahatchee river, fifty miles south of Memphis.

General Villiger has his headquarters at Panama. He has issued orders against burning any more bridges on that road, and printed circulars are distributed prohibiting the burning of cotton south of Cold Water creek. Cold Water is thirty miles south of this city.

Provisions are becoming scarce. Wheat is abundant, but there are no mills in the country to grind it.

Between Panama and Grenada corn looks well—a heavy rain having fallen along that route on Friday last.

Confederate rickshaws have been seen of late at Nonconah, six miles south of this city.

The change of policy as to burning bridges and cotton is significant. Have the suffering people demanded that this destruction of their property should stop? Or have the Confederates determined to stop the war upon the fall of Richmond? Or do the Confederates intend to concentrate large forces on Memphis with the hope of retaking it, and the abundant supplies of food and clothing that the Confederate army are desperate. They are cut off from supplies by the coast. They have lost the Mississippi river, and their own internal resources, never large, are being rapidly exhausted. From the north, the rebels, South, the wheat and oat crops were destroyed by the rust, and in the same region the drought, now prevailing, is destructive to corn.

Salt, outside the army, is almost unknown, and many people have one of that essential article to season their vegetables. The old stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods and blankets, are all consumed, and we are unable to see how that part of the world can much longer escape a famine.

We know the resources of the cotton States, and we are not mistaken when we say that the condition of many thousands is deplorable in the extreme. Would that the people, who have so long deceived and forced into this war, might demand a cessation of hostilities—for we feel certain that if an armistice could once be had, peace would soon follow.—Memphis Bulletin, 16th.

Morgan's force is variously estimated

at from seven hundred to two thousand five hundred. When he entered Harrodsburg on Sunday morning last at eleven o'clock, two gentlemen (one of whom was seen) counted them, and they both made the force about six hundred. He had, doubtless, however, sent off several small detachments, two of which passed through this county from the direction of Harrodsburg towards the country of the Ohio. Monday evening. These detachments, numbering probably two hundred, were in the northern part of this county in the vicinity of Dr. Breckinridge's farm on Monday night. They visited Dr. Breckinridge's farm, and he, in a former letter, had been literally annihilated. On Thursday morning last he numbered 140 men—three hours ago I saw all that was left of it, hardly a dozen men, weary and broken down with seven days' service in unintermitted fighting. The officers, with the exception of the Captain, have all been killed; the privates, to the number of 116 or 120, have been either killed or wounded; the horses lie piled up around the guns on the field; and the little remnant of the brave corps has been granted leave of absence to gather strength and fill up its ranks. The Letcher Artillery has suffered heavily, losing one of its Lieutenants (Charles Ellis Munford, son of the late Willie Rogers, of the Ohio), and many of its men, and nearly all of its horses. Captain John Stewart Walker, of the light infantry, was killed while gallantly leading his command; and Col. Thomas P. August, the law partner of Gen. Randolph, Secretary of War, has been severely wounded.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 14th.

At a meeting of the members and officers of the General Court Martial, assembled at Huntsville to examine the sympathies with the members of Capt. W. T. McClure's family and their own grief at the loss of one of their members, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. W. T. McClure, a gallant soldier and a gallant citizen, the United States has lost a gallant soldier, and the world a gallant citizen.

Resolved, That these resolutions be conveyed by the members of the court to the family of Capt. McClure's family and be published in the Louisville and New York papers.

W. M. WARD, Capt. 10th U. S. Infantry.

Letter from Vicksburg.

(Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.)

OPPOSITE VICKSBURG, July 12, 1862.

Nearly two weeks have elapsed since the fleet arrived from Memphis, and the main period has been one of inactivity—how much a "masterly inactivity" time must develop. As I survey the scene—the shore gray-green from its late overflow, and the ships and gunboats all quiet, save the periodic "bells"—it looks as if the "great viasaged war" had gone to sleep. It is so still that not even the leaves of the cottonwoods are stirring, not a wave curling upon the eddying tide of the Mississippi. But this is only the slumber of the volcano. A moment, and all could be awakened into activity, and a thousand latent powers of destruction be made to breathe smoke and flame.

The "situation" has few cheering aspects. As a war movement, the passage up of a portion of Commodore Farragut's fleet was without any tangible fruits. Nor can it be made to yield any advantage; for when it becomes necessary to again attack the enemy's batteries, the fleet will fight at less advantage down stream than it would up stream. Naval officers tell me it was only the Commodore's intention to "draw the enemy's fire," but he did not "draw it." It is so now here. Commodore Farragut were under fire two hours and forty minutes, while some of them were forced to turn back, I can call it only a repulse without entering the battle. The day after I arrived I went down to the point and with only a lone telescope glass, had no difficulty in exactly locating over twenty heavy siege guns. Commodore Farragut made a reconnaissance from the same point, he could have guessed how much fire he would "draw" in passing Vicksburg.

As the case stands now, nothing is to be done until the navy is seconded by a larger land force than is now here. Could 20,000 men be thrown three miles in the rear of the city, the batteries could be silenced, a landing effected, and the ride pile in the rear of the bluffs soon cleaned out by our howitzers and sharpshooters. The refugees would then be left to the tender mercies of the troops in the rear. Until this can be carried out the city cannot be held—even if taken. That the force of the enemy, in infantry, is as large as our own is certainly known; but that it amounts to 20,000 is only conjectured from the stories of deserters and the fact that Van Dorn and Breckinridge are both in the city.

Apparatus to Breckinridge, I mentioned a few days ago, was rumored that Breckinridge was trying to get to Europe via Mexico. The rumor originated in Vicksburg—was brought over by a deserter—and was not altogether without a foundation. It seems that this follower of Burr, his "illustration predecessor," went to visit his friend, the princely Ken Richards, near Milliken's bend, at whose house he was taken well. His friends in Vicksburg, not knowing where he was, but thinking he would be sharp enough to "draw out" at the right moment, began to mistrust he had left them for safer climes. But not so. While he was yet unwell, Mim's Massachusetts battery made an excursion up the river as far as Milliken's bend, and as they stopped near Richards' house, the Vice-President got alarmed and departed for other quarters in a family carriage, with the curtains down. As he was riding along several of the artillerymen unwittingly passed the carriage on the road! I would like to know how many pulses he counted in the heart of the gallant General made during that casual meeting.

A couple of very intelligent gentlemen from Carroll parish, Louisiana, came in yesterday to avoid the conscription law. One of them is a physician, the other a planter, both men of wealth. They give me a sad picture of affairs in the parishes of Carroll, Moorhouse, and Claiborne. The overflow of the Mississippi has done more to destroy about six inches high, and now it is growing yellow under the effects of long-continued drought. A famine is seriously threatened. Food is exorbitantly high, as much as \$100 in Confederate currency being paid for a barrel of flour. Corn sells for \$140, 200, and is scarce. The hogs have nearly all died from cholera. The negroes are reduced to about half rations of corn, although as much molasses and sugar as they want is given them. In consequence of the great mortality among them. The physician estimates that at least one-fourth of the negroes are past work already, and thinks the mortality among them will soon be horrible.

Andrew Jackson, adopted son of the old hero, owns a plantation just in the edge of Franklin parish, and on leaving for the Hermitage recently, he told the overseer to let the negroes feed themselves when he could no longer feed them. A Mr. Brown, from Howard county, Md., and neighbor of General Price, when dying under the political and domestic difficulties, gave his overseer the same instructions. Others will have to follow the same course, and it will not be long before we shall have thousands of them clamoring for food. As to the general calamity, the conscription law is being enforced by a low and lawless rabble, who, having nothing to eat at home, assume the garb of patriotism, and which they quarter themselves upon the more wealthy. In bands of tens, twenties, etc., they rove round the country, cursing the "Yanks," and stealing from their neighbors.

In the parishes above indicated cotton burning has been going on rapidly for weeks past. A big pile was raised at Delhi, Carroll parish, which was to have been burned on Tuesday last. On burning cotton, a certificate in the following words is given to the owner:

DELEI CARROLL PARISH, July 10, 1862.

This is to certify that 112 bales cotton, belonging to Mr. Anthony Jones, were burned on his plantation this day.

W. S. SNYDE.

Provost Marshal Carroll Parish.

No promise of remuneration is made, nor will the parties ever get any, in

GOOD NEWS!

General Smith and Morgan!

Smith Surprises and Whips Him, Taking 15 Prisoners!

Metcalf Joins Smith, and Both Pursue Morgan's Retreating Columns!

We have some good news at last, as an offset to that which has filled our local columns for the last three or four days. We get it from the officers on last night's train from Lexington.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Gen. Green Clay Smith left Lexington with 1,000 cavalry and two pieces of light artillery for Paris. Between 7 and 8 o'clock he found Morgan's forces encamped on Garret Davis' farm, in the vicinity of Paris, fell upon them suddenly, and after a pretty severe fight Morgan was put to flight, after losing a large number killed, and 15 captured. Smith's losses are not stated, but are said to be light.

Morgan took the road to Winchester, and Col. Metcalf, with six hundred cavalry, joined General Smith. The retreating column was hotly pursued by the combined forces—the retreat being turned into a rout.

This is the news as reported in Lexington when the cars left, by messengers direct from the battle ground. Dispatches to the same effect were received in the city last evening.

The result of the pursuit may be reported to us by telegraph. We sincerely trust General Smith will succeed in cutting Morgan's forces entirely to pieces—killing or capturing the whole band.

P. S.—At midnight, the dispatch from Lexington, published in another column, came to hand. It conveys no later news than that brought by the train, but it gives the number of guerrillas captured as only twelve, instead of one hundred and fifty, as reported at the train. We understand that Gen. Boyle's dispatches agree in the main with the telegram from Lexington. But we should think there should have been later news in Lexington than the reporter sends us.

BARRETT.—One of the most extensive and pleasant barbecues of the season, will take place in the beautiful grove of Mr. Floyd Parks, near Gilman's Point, on the 29th of this month. The committee of arrangements are using every exertion to make this the affair of the season. Mr. John T. Gilman is head man of the committee, and we are satisfied that everything will be conducted in the highest order. A great number of ladies will be present. All the candidates will be there. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited, and will be expected. Those who are fond of "tripping the light fantastic toe," will find Cole's Band at their service.

The picnic of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum will come off on to-morrow at Spring Garden. Omnibuses will run all day from the corners of Third and Market, Tenth and Market, Preston and Market, Shelby and Green, and other points. Ample arrangements have been made for securing the comfort of visitors. Several of our best caterers will serve refreshments, among them the hosts of Walker's Exchange, the St. Charles, and the Hotel de Raine. It will be largely attended by the many friends of this excellent institution.

Mr. Thomas J. Nall was released from the military prison on Friday. Mr. Nall has called upon us to explain the circumstances of his arrest. He states that he has always been a good Union man, but that some enemy of his had given to Messrs. Hatzell, of the police, false information, thus causing his arrest. He exonerates the police from all blame, saying that they acted rightly on the information given to them.

AFRAY.—A difficulty occurred last evening at the levee, on the New Bon Accord, between the mate on one side and some of the hands on the other. What the cause of the difficulty was we did not learn. The mate cut one of the hands in the breast, and another one fell overboard and was drowned. The mate and another man went over the falls in a skiff, and though pursuit was made they escaped.

The arrival of Gen. Nelson in Nashville, with a heavy brigade of Gen. Buell's command, has served to dissipate all apprehensions of an early attack upon Nashville, and is regarded as satisfactory evidence that the Confederates have no organized force near the city. Gen. Nelson assumes command of all the troops there, we are informed.

SPEAKING.—Jno. L. Scott, Esq., the Union speaker for Commonwealth's Attorney, in the Eighth District, will address the citizens of Boone and Trimble counties at such times and places as the citizens may find most convenient.

Among the troops now on military duty in Lexington, Kentucky, is a company of one hundred and twenty members of the police force of Cincinnati. They are a most efficient body of men, and are under the command of Col. Dudley, Chief of Police of that city.

In our letter yesterday, giving an account of the Morgan raid at Midway, an error occurred in reporting the number of horses taken from Union men. Instead of saying "our men losing five," it should have been, "one man losing five."

GEN. ROUSSEAU.—We learn by a letter received in the city yesterday, from General Mitchell's late division, that Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau has been put in command of that division as acting Major General.

On Tuesday last, a rebel flag of truce arrived at City Point, with letters from all the Federal prisoners in Richmond, addressed to their friends in the loyal States.

Our markets yesterday were bountifully supplied with edibles. Peaches were in abundance. Country wagons were numerous on Market and Fifth streets.

Thanks to Mr. O. J. Carr, the popular Adams Express Company messenger, for late Nashville papers and other favors. He reports all quiet along the road.

Company A, Eighth ward Home Guards, have been named in honor of our gallant and efficient Colonel, the Woodruff Guards.

The Rev. B. H. McCown will preach at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, this morning at 11 o'clock.

A Disappointed Freebooter.

We have very reliable authority for the following statement, from which it is evident that Morgan is the most thoroughly disappointed and disheartened fellow in the State.

When he entered Versailles, the principal seerch of the town went to him and begged him for God's sake to leave State as rapidly as possible—that his coming at this time would utterly ruin their cause at the August election, if it had not already done so. Turning sharply upon them, he replied: "Gentlemen, I came into the State on your invitation, having received not less than two thousand letters from various parts of the State—more from Anderson county than anywhere else. You promised me that I should have all the help I needed—that the flower of the State would join me. I have come, and now you beg me to go away again. You send me a miserable few recruits on foot, and to mount them I must steal the horses. I am here at your invitation, and will mount all the men you send me, notwithstanding the deception you have practised towards me."

The same, in substance, was repeated by him at Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, proving how deeply he feels the terrible disappointment. And now that his forces have been defeated and will be cut all to pieces before they can get out of the State—if any are left to reach the borders—we don't believe John feels in the best possible humor with himself or his friends.

By last night's train from Lexington, about one hundred and fifty citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, including Col. Webster and Marshal Foley, arrived in the city. They volunteered their services, and went upon Morgan first threatened Lexington. As there was an abundance of infantry there, and no especial work for them, they return home this way. Capt. Miller, of the Galt House, gave them a supper, and they left on last night's train from Jeffersonville for home.

FAST MAIL.—By last night's mail, we received a letter from the Seventeenth Kentucky, written at Iuka, Miss., and dated June 16th, giving the particulars of the evacuation of Corinth. If the letter had come to hand a month ago, we could have used it, but at this late day, it would have no interest for anybody. The writer states that the honor of first entering Corinth belongs to the Seventeenth Kentucky, Col. McHenry; and, from the facts he communicates, we have no doubt his claim is a good one. Where this letter has been for the last month, is more than we can surmise.

HENDERSON.—We are inclined to believe the reported capture of Henderson and Newberg as a sensation item, got off by some badly frightened individual. The J. T. McComb reports that Capt. Johnson's company of guerrillas had entered Henderson, taken dinner at Mrs. Fisher's, and in a drunken spree, had driven out a number of Union men; that when the host passed Newburg, before day, Friday morning, there had been no rebels there, and all was quiet.

The following persons were admitted to the military prison yesterday: Isaac Miller, A. Evans, James Ridge, J. B. Munday, F. G. Jackson (the last named are supposed to be Morgan's men, from Anderson county), John Parson, J. Morrison, and J. Norvell. The last three were brought from New Haven by Capt. Obst, of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky regiment.

The theater had a very good audience last night. Nick of the Woods was very well presented to the public. It will be repeated to-morrow evening, the performances commencing with the pleasing and popular Vandeville entitled the Swiss Cottage.

We learn that a private in Captain Watkins' Company of Provost Guards was accidentally shot last evening by a fellow-soldier. We did not learn the particulars.

RELEASED.—The following persons were released from the military prison yesterday: W. H. Page, oath and bonds \$2,000; B. C. Rhodes, oath and bonds \$2,000.

Thanks to Mr. Collins for late St. Louis papers in advance of the mails.

MEETING AT THE COURTHOUSE LAST NIGHT—LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.—Last night an immense crowd of loyal citizens assembled at the courthouse for the purpose of devising means by which Kentucky could furnish her quota of troops.

In response to the call of the president, mayor Delord called the meeting to order. Mr. Jas. Maloney was appointed chairman, and Mr. Draper secretary.

The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen: Brigadier General Boyle, Brigadier General Burbridge, Hon. Nat. Wolfe, and Mr. Wm. G. Reaser. Their speeches were well received amid the loudest shouts of applause. They were unanimous in the opinion that more action and less thinking and talking was what was needed at the present time.

After Mr. Wolfe had spoken, a committee was appointed to draft a programme of measures for raising men in this State. The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee: Hon. J. M. Delph, Hon. Nat. Wolfe, Hon. Judge Muir, Messrs. George W. Anderson, J. H. Harney, Arthur Peter, and Thomas Shanks.

The committee retired, and after the several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, Mr. Nat. Wolfe read the following resolutions, which were submitted to the people and unanimously adopted:

The committee appointed to present to the meeting resolutions expressive of its sentiments in reference to the recent call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand volunteers, beg leave to report the following:

Resolved, That Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, true to the Union, and she has no intention of seceding from it, or of tolerating any such action on the part of her citizens.

Resolved, That we approve heartily the call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers, and we pledge ourselves that Kentucky will furnish her quota thereof.

Resolved, That if the duty of all who cannot volunteer, to contribute liberally to the support of the families of such as may enlist, during their absence, in defense of the Government; and to this end the Chairman is requested to appoint two or more persons in each ward of the city to collect contributions for this purpose.

Resolved, That the City Council be requested to appropriate \$50,000 for the support of families of Volunteers, or any other sum that may be deemed expedient to crush out the rebellion.

Dr. Bell offered the following additional resolutions, which, with the others, were adopted:

Resolved, That the Union men of Kentucky will not tolerate office holders in our midst who have either been or are now in the service of the rebellion; that government will not tolerate aspirants to office who have been or are now in the service of the rebellion; and that any such office holder, or aspirant to office, or any other person who has been or is now in the service of the rebellion, shall be removed from office, and his name shall be stricken from the rolls of the State.

Resolved, That the City Council be requested to appropriate \$50,000 for the support of families of Volunteers, or any other sum that may be deemed expedient to crush out the rebellion.

Dr. Bell, at the close of the meeting, made a few remarks, which were to the point and well received.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

Local Notices.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade and citizens generally, to the card of Messrs. Bourlier & Cochran, in our column yesterday. These gentlemen have fitted up an establishment, No. 208 Fifth Street, between Main and Market. They keep a general assortment of goods in their line, and are prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch. Guttering, spouting, roofing, and out-door work done in order. Their establishment furnishes a general variety of housekeepers' kitchen articles. They are agents for Ashley's screw egg-beater, a most useful auxiliary in the cook's department.

They have for sale also, the patent magnetic hammer—a most useful invention, by which the hammer picks up the nail or tack with great rapidity, and drives it before the nail could be taken up by hand. Every housekeeper should have one or more. Call and see them, and learn their peculiar merits.

We call the attention of army officers and others, to the advertisement of Messrs. John M. Stokes & Son, in another part of this paper. They have a well-assorted stock of all military goods, and purchases will do well to call on them.

They have for sale, manufactured by Messrs. Stokes & Son, deserves particular notice, being the best we have ever seen. It contains all necessary china, glass, hardware and cutlery, to set a table for four persons, and is very strong and compact. It is a good article, and affords to be without one. Call and see it.

The Messrs. Stokes are sole agents for the celebrated Favor patent camp and hospital cot, thousands of which are now in use, and give universal satisfaction. These cots are the best yet invented.

GRAND PICNIC.—The managers of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, will give a grand picnic at Spring Garden, on Monday, July 21st, 1862, for the benefit of this Asylum. Omnibuses will leave every half hour, from all the important points in the city. The managers take great pleasure in informing the public that this will be the picnic of the season. Brass and Cotton bands will be in attendance. jy20 dtd

TO THE NATION THAT HAS NO LONG IN DARKNESS PILED.—A new stock of coal oil that will burn longer, stand a higher temperature of heat, and be a better oil in every respect than any other sold in the city, together with a large and extensive assortment of coal, and other articles, just arrived at Gay's China Palace, corner of Fourth and Green streets.

Those who have suffered from scrofula, eruptions, or any other impurity of the blood, will find Scott's Blood and Liver Syrup invaluable, as it will cleanse the blood and permanently eradicate from the system the cause of the disease, thereby restoring health and vivacity to the system. jy20 d&w

TAX, WAR, TAX.—Get your coal oil cans filled with oil at Gay's China Palace, corner of Fourth and Green streets, before the tax is imposed and prices raised.

See the advertisement of City Exchange in another column. It is a good and comfortable place to stop at, and the bar is furnished with the finest of liquors.

NOTICE.—Go to No. 85 Fourth Street, east side, between Market and Main, where you can get a good picture of yourself for 10 cents.

Toys, fancy goods, and notions of all kinds, just received at Gay's China Palace, corner of Fourth and Green streets.

ARTISANS, ATTENTION!—Read the notice of Capt. Charles Calhoun, in another column this morning.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, so long and favorably known in this community. Of its peculiar merits we have no desire to multiply words, and will append the opinion of one of our most noted and popular citizens, Hon. C. A. Wickliffe.

"Messrs. Wheeler & Co. I purchased one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines about a year ago—it has given entire satisfaction. The amount of work it can be performed is very great, and it is a great labor saving machine. I regard it as a valuable improvement and invention. I prefer the machine to any I have seen, on account of its quietness, simplicity, speed and durability, and I do most sincerely recommend it to others who are contemplating the purchase of one."

"Yours respectfully,
"C. A. WICKLIFFE."
Office No. 1, Masonic Temple.
WM. SUMNER & Co., Agents.

CHURCH NOTICE.—During the heat of summer the Sunday services in Grace Church will be at 9 o'clock A. M. and at 5 o'clock P. M. F. H. BUSHNELL, Pastor.

In our business columns this morning we publish the conspicuous card of H. W. Wilkes, who has lately removed his establishment from Fourth street to No. 406 Main street, below Fourth, where he has added various new branches to his old business, as will be seen by reference to the card, which enumerates many very useful and desirable articles that are much needed now in the manufacturing community, and cannot be found elsewhere. jel d&w

"The Morgan raid" does not seem to divert the minds of those in want of summer clothing, from the great advantages offered by J. M. Armstrong, on Main street, opposite the National Bank, who has a large stock of summer clothing for men and boys, wear, is full; also, underwear of all kinds, gloves, hosiery, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

WANTED.—From three to five thousand pounds of cedar, fit for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to James White, at his carpenter shop, on Second, between Market and Jefferson, or to Pink Varble, at Ben. Darrett's on Fourth, near the river.

TAXES AND TARIFFS.—Already the commercial and mercantile community are cyphering out the probable and possible effects of the new laws and tariff on the various interests. Manufacturers will soon be obliged to add the amount of their taxes to the cost of their fabrics, and the new tariffs will increase the cost of imported goods. Green & Green are happy to announce that they have very large stocks of well assorted hats, caps and straw goods, bought before the application of the new duties, and for cash. They will not be obliged to raise prices.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company now offer a complete assortment of their celebrated noisless Grover & Baker stitch machine; also, new lock-stitch machines, of the latest and most improved construction. No. 6, Masonic Temple, on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, where customers can examine, prove and choose between the rival stitches, with the privilege of exchanging. No other establishment offers these inducements.

P. S. All kinds of stitching neatly done at the office.

105 bags cotton yarn, assorted sizes; 25 bbls N. O. sugar; 25 bbls crushed and granulated do; 40 bbls mackerel, assorted sizes; 20 bbls do do do do; 30 kits do do do do; 100 lbs white fish; 100 casks mackerel; 100 casks soda; for sale at lowest market rates by GLAZEBROOK, BRO. & CO., 530, Main street.

THIRD STREET MARKET, UPPER END.—Mr. John Edwards, fruit dealer, has the finest fruits of all varieties, and will sell at the lowest prices. Those who wish to purchase fruit will find him at his stand daily at the clock tower in the market.

Orders left will receive prompt attention, and baskets delivered free of charge to customers. jy27 dtd

Hon. R. K. Williams, Union candidate for Judge of the Appellate Court, will address the people at

Campbell, Monday, July 21; Louisville, Tuesday, July 22; Marion, Wednesday, July 23; Paducah,

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CINCINNATI, July 15, P. M.

Flour in good demand for the army bakers, and prices higher; sugar cannot be bought below 45¢. Wheat very scarce; hardly an offering, and prices therefore nominal to a great extent; red would bring 95¢, and white 90¢. Oats firm at 34¢ 3/4 to 35¢. Corn declined to 28¢, and dull. Whisky dull and declined to 27¢; speculators forcing their stocks on the market. Mess pork firm at 95¢ 3/4 to 96¢. Lard and sugar 1/2¢ higher. Exchanges pay 1/2¢ net premium; an advance in Gold of 17¢; Silver 8¢ net premium.

NEW YORK, July 15, P. M.

Flour market less active, and scarcely so firm; sales 1,400 tons at 1 1/2¢ 3/4 for super-fine, including paraffin (very cheap). 80¢. Advertisers.

[illegible]

To the Ladies of Louisville.

HAVING OPENED A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEPARTMENT FOR THE SALE EXCLUSIVELY OF

[illegible]

CITY EXCHANGE,
Corner of Sixth and Court Place,
H. SEEKAMP & Co., Proprietors.
THE PROPRIETORS WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD
of informing their friends and the public gener-
ally, that they have secured the management of
the most approved and modern style. It is
their intention to keep constantly on hand the very
finest liquors, Wines, Liqueurs, Ale and Beer also the finest
cigars and tobacco.
Now the Wagon will provide at the Bar, and from his
own experience and practice, hopes to give entire sat-
isfaction to all who may favor them with their patron-
age.
A special Lunch every day in the week. Come on,
and see for yourself.

ARTILLERYMEN, ATTENTION!
ALL WHO DESIRE TO JOIN THE HOME GUARD
Artillery are requested to enroll their names at
the Legion Saloon, between Preston and Floyd streets.
A good corps of officers will be provided, and every-
thing done to be in readiness for the coming of the
next war.
— CHAS. CALBOURN, Secy.
Democrat and News copy at the amount of \$2 and
charge Union.

RAN AWAY,

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE NIGHT OF
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1862, ABOUT
5 years old, quite black, smooth skin, quick
poor, about 5 feet 1 inch in height, weight
about 110 pounds. AGE about 25 years
dark skin, copper color, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow
in action, but very strong, and very hard
in the side of one of his jaws. Said slaves were off
the plantation of JOHN RICHARDS, near
I will give the legal fees in reward for the apprehension
of said slaves, either of them, and pay all reason-
able expenses incurred by me in the recovery of them.
Braumington, July 13th, 1862. JY17 62

Notice.

THE PATRONS OF G. B. CAFE FARMER, THIRD
street, between Main and Market, are respectfully
informed that the NEW YEAR'S party, which was
opened in all its former glory. Lunch at 12 o'clock,
and the supervision of JOHN RICHARDS.
JY17 62

KANAWHA SALT AGENCY
T. L. JEFFERSON,
Southeast corner of Market and First streets,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND CHOICE
KENTUCKY CANAWHA Salt for sale at manufac-
turers' prices.
Orders from the trade respectfully solicited. JY17

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM BOYD WINCHESTER'S FARM, TEN
E miles north of Lexington, Va., a pair of
hands high, 4 years old. A liberal reward
will be paid for their return to E. Winchester, of Alex-
ander's Library Stable, corner of Eighth and Market
streets, Louisville. J17 42

Strayed,

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER'S STABLE AT
Portland, on Monday, July 24, a young
light bay Arabian, about 4 years old, and has
never been shod. She is about 1½ hands high, toler-
ably good, and has a very lively animation of
eye will be rewarded.

J17 36

DUCKWALL TROXELL & CO.

FOR RENT.

TWO-STORY BRICK AND ATTIC DWELL-
ING, on Seventh street, between Chestnut and
Washington, containing seven rooms, besides kitchen,
bath, and closets, and a large front porch. Will
apply to
JAS. L. BROWN, Real Estate Agent,
Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth
streets.

J17 35

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
THE BEE HIVE GALLERY,
Main Street, below Third.
For \$2.50 per Dozen.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

304 Fourth St.

WE WILL OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Summer Dress Goods

At a very large reduction until the close of the season.

DOMESTICS.

New York Mills Shirtings;
Wamsutta Shirtings;
Blackstone and Hope Shirtings;
Semper Idem Shirtings;
Lansdale Shirtings;

Eng. Long Cloths;
10-4 super bleached Sheetings;
10-4 heavy brown Sheetings;
10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings;
Pillow Cottons and Linens;
Marseilles Quilts;
Honey Comb Quilts;
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Allendale Spreads;
White and colored Spread Dimities;
Table Linens and Napkins;
A full assortment on hand.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
j12 304 Fourth St., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Forkhose Property for Sale.
WE OFFER FOR SALE ON VERY LIBERAL terms our Forkhose Property in this city. The house has ample capacity for slaughtering and handling of stock, and is not sold privately before the 12th day of August next, we will offer it at public auction.

known on day of sale. A. S. WHITE & CO.
Louisville, July 16, 1862. jy17 d&wtl

REMOVAL.
Brandeis & Crawford,
GRAIN DEALERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW WAREHOUSE
on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.
We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of
Grain, delivered at our store or any good shipping
place on the Ohio River.
de28 dtf **BRANDIS & CRAWFORD.**

